

58. The lubricant composition of claim 57 consisting essentially of a product produced by the process of combining a superabsorbent polymer with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, wherein said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a petroleum oil lubricant or grease thereof, and wherein said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

59. The lubricant composition of claim 57 consisting essentially of a product produced by the process of combining a superabsorbent polymer with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, wherein said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a solid lubricant, wherein said solid lubricant is an inorganic compound, carbon or metal that provides barrier-layer lubrication, and wherein said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

60. The lubricant composition of claim 59, wherein said solid lubricant is graphite, molybdenum disulfide, cobalt chloride, antimony oxide, niobium selenide, tungsten disulfide, mica, boron nitride, silver sulfate, cadmium chloride, cadmium iodide, borax, basic white lead, lead carbonate, lead iodide, asbestos, talc, zinc oxide, carbon, babbitt, bronze, brass, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, thorium, copper, silver, gold, mercury, lead, tin, indium, or the Group VIII noble metals or mixtures thereof.

61. The lubricant composition of claim 57 consisting essentially of a product produced by the process of combining a superabsorbent polymer with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, wherein said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a solid organic lubricant, and wherein said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

62. The lubricant composition of claim 61, wherein said solid organic lubricant is a fluoroalkylene homopolymer or copolymer, a lower alkylene polyolefin homopolymer or co-polymer, a paraffinic hydrocarbon, wax, phenanthrene, copper phthalocyanine, or mixtures thereof.

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63. The lubricant composition of claim 62 consisting essentially of a product produced by the process of combining a superabsorbent polymer with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, wherein said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is water containing a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

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64. The lubricant composition of claim 63, wherein said material for decreasing friction is an oil or greases thereof and water.

65. The lubricant composition of claim 63, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a solid lubricant and water.

66. The lubricant composition of claim 65, wherein said solid lubricant is graphite, molybdenum disulfide, cobalt chloride, antimony oxide, niobium selenide, tungstendisulfide, mica, boron nitride, silver sulfate, cadmium chloride, cadmium iodide, borax, basic white lead, lead carbonate, lead iodide, asbestos, talc, zinc oxide, carbon, babbitt, bronze, brass, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, thorium, copper, silver, gold, mercury, lead, tin, indium, the Group VIII noble metals, a fluoroalkylene homopolymer

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or copolymer, a lower alkylene polyolefin homopolymer or co-polymer, a paraffinic hydrocarbon, wax, phenanthrene, copper phthalocyanine, or mixtures thereof.

67. The lubricant composition of claim 57 consisting essentially of a product produced by the process of combining a superabsorbent polymer with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, wherein said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a phosphate, and wherein said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

68. The lubricant composition of claim 67, wherein said material for decreasing friction is zinc phosphate, iron phosphate or manganese phosphate, or mixtures thereof.

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69. The lubricant composition of claim 57 consisting essentially of a product produced by the process of combining a superabsorbent polymer with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, wherein said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixture thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a fatty oil, fatty acid, or wax, and wherein

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said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

70. The lubricant composition of claim 57 consisting essentially of a product produced by the process of combining a superabsorbent polymer with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, wherein said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a synthetic oil lubricant, or grease thereof, and wherein said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant additive is an antioxidant, rust inhibitor, antiwear compound, extreme pressure additive, detergent, dispersant, pour point depressant, viscosity-index improver, or foam inhibitor.

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71. The lubricant composition of claim 57 consisting essentially of a product produced by the process of combining a superabsorbent polymer with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, wherein said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is a soap, and wherein said material for decreasing friction optionally contains a lubricant additive, wherein said lubricant